CLAIMS:

(currently amended) A singlet telescope for reshaping the output of a laser, comprising:
a monolithic lens element having two spaced-apart surfaces said surfaces radiused in the same direction, wherein said radiused surfaces have the same length radius of curvature,

$$\frac{R_1=Z(n-1)}{n(1-m)}$$

and the singlet telescope is described by:

where R_1 is the radius of curvature of the input surface, Z refers to the length of the element, n is the index of refraction of the lens medium and m is the angular magnification.

- 2. (cancelled)
- 3. (cancelled)
- 4. (original) The telescope of Claim 1, wherein said telescope is used to magnify the output of said laser, thus to present concave surfaces to the laser that generate focused retro-reflections and wherein the retro-reflections are focused close to said monolithic element away from said laser.
- 5. (original) The telescope of Claim 1, wherein under a predetermined magnification the third-order aberrations associated with said singlet telescope are insignificant, and said predetermined magnification is 2X.
- 6. (original) The telescope of Claim 1, wherein the material for said monolithic element is selected from the group consisting of ZnSe, ZnS, YAG, Ge and Si.

7. (original) A method for minimizing retro-reflective ghosts from a telescope used to reshape the output of a laser, comprising the step of:

using a singlet telescope to reshape the output of the laser.

- 8. (original) The method of Claim 7, wherein the singlet telescope has only two reflective surfaces.
- 9. (cancelled)
- 10. (cancelled)
- 11. (currently amended) A method for controlling the diameter and position of a waist of a collimated light beam produced by a pump laser in a nonlinear crystal used by an optical parametric oscillator, comprising the step of:

interposing a singlet telescope between the pump laser and an end of the nonlinear crystal, wherein the singlet telescope includes a monolithic element having two spaced-apart surfaces, the surfaces radiused in the same direction, the radiused surfaces have the same length radius of curvature, and the singlet telescope is described by:

$$\frac{R_1=Z(n-1)}{n(1-m)}$$

where R₁ is the radius of curvature of the input surface, Z refers to the length of the element, n is the index of refraction of the lens medium and m is the angular magnification.

- 12. (cancelled)
- 13. (cancelled)
- 14. (cancelled)